

Money talks in danger

TON, Jamaica, Jan. 8 (R). — Last-minute discussions from the major oil exporting countries Thursday appeared to endanger a final agreement on reforming the world's financial institutions.

Finance ministers representing both industrial and developing nations have been meeting in the last three days to put the finishing touches on a plan for changing international monetary rules.

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Iraq-Japan economic talks

BAGHDAD, Jan. 8 (R). — A Japanese economic delegation led by Foreign Trade and Industry Minister T. Komoto began talks here Thursday on expanding bilateral economic and industrial cooperation.

The delegation had discussed with Iraq new projects to be carried out under a technical cooperation protocol signed last year.

The protocol stipulated that Japan would give Iraq a \$1 billion loan to finance a number of petroleum and industrial projects.

Kissinger links M.E., Angola : rejects automatic U.N. veto

V, Jan. 8 (R). — The newspaper Yediot Thursday quoted U.S. State Secretary Henry Kissinger as saying that the United States in the Middle East, he

meanwhile awaited in Washington on the talks between Foreign Secretary Yigal Allon and Secretary of State Kissinger on the Middle East, he

ALGIERS, Jan. 8 (Agencies). — A provisional government will probably be formed in Western Sahara shortly, a Saharan leader who supports the Polisario Front independence movement said in an interview published

diplomatic understanding included in the disengagement accord (with Egypt) four months ago, the countries are not in complete agreement." Davar said the U.S. had apparently not given up hope of getting Syria into the U.S. camp and there was a growing gap between Israel and the U.S. on ways of advancing towards a solution.

STRATEGY SESSION. — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (glasses) and Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon at the State Department in Washington, D.C. Wednesday discussing joint U.S.-Israeli strategy for the upcoming Security Council debate on the Middle East. (AP wirephoto).

Provisional government expected soon in Western Sahara territory

ALGIERS, Jan. 8 (Agencies). — A provisional government will probably be formed in Western Sahara shortly, a Saharan leader who supports the Polisario Front independence movement said in an interview published

here Thursday. The statement was made by Mr. Mohamed Guld Ziou, President of the Saharan Provisional National Council.

The Algerian-backed pro-independence nationalist movement in the territory, the Polisario Front, opposes the recent Madrid agreement under which Spain proposed to hand over its phosphate-rich possession to Morocco and Mauritania.

Mr. Ziou said local committees were being set up in all the "liberated" areas to organize Saharawi life and the people's struggle. These committees would appoint their own chairmen who would be responsible for running local affairs and "strengthening the armed struggle."

Mr. Ziou presided over a meeting of the Provisional National Council held somewhere in the Sahara at the end of the year.

The Council president said

Khaddam wraps up Middle East tour

DAMASCUS, Jan. 8, (R). — Syria's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdel-Halim Khaddam, returned here Thursday from a tour which took him to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain.

Mr. Khaddam delivered messages from President Hafez Al-Assad to the heads of state of the countries he visited and had talks with their leaders.

Official sources said the messages dealt with current Arab developments in the light of next Monday's U.N. Security Council debate on the Middle East.

Mr. Khaddam made no statement on his return from the tour, which began last Tuesday.

A Syrian official source said that the messages Mr. Khaddam delivered to the heads of States dealt with the current situation in the Arab World and the U.N. Security Council debate on the Middle East.

President Hafez Assad met Thursday with the Syrian re-

(Continued on page six)

Beirut fighting rages around blockaded camp: mediation efforts fail

HORSH TABEL, Lebanon, Jan. 8, (Agencies) — Fighting raged all day Thursday in Beirut's eastern suburbs as Palestinians tried to break the blockade on the Tall Zaatar refugee camp.

But by dusk, there seemed to be no significant change in the front.

The rich suburb of Horsh Tabet, spared until now in nine months of fighting, has been pounded for 40 hours with recoilless cannon mounted on vehicles, anti-aircraft guns, heavy machine guns, mortars and anti-tank rockets.

Explosions shook the deserted luxury residences continuously. Machine gun slugs swept over the facades.

A rocket thudded into one flat amid a cloud of smoke. Christian militia men of the conservative Phalangist and National Liberal parties said they have stopped a westward thrust threatening to outflank Christian neighbourhoods east of the capital.

They said Palestinians and left-wing Lebanese were holding the upper part of Horsh Tabet and the surrounding woods.

The sky was darkened by

thick smoke from a fire in the cold storage warehouses at Jisr al Bacha. Heavy fire kept firemen away.

Flames raged all day, fed by plastics materials and chemicals stored there. Refrigeration gas threatened to blow up the warehouses at any moment.

Radio Lebanon appealed to the combatants to let the firemen extinguish the blaze to avert a catastrophe, but was unheeded.

There was also heavy fighting southeast of Beirut between Phalangists in Ain Rumaneh and Moslem leftists backed by Palestinians in Shiah. This

sector and Horsh Tabet both are at the foot of hills where the Tall Zaatar refugee camp is located. A leftist breakthrough here would have enabled them to join up with the besieged camp, deprived of food for a week.

But Phalangists still held the intervening Beirut-Damascus road.

The capital, bordered on two sides by the Mediterranean, found itself with only one narrow corridor to the South, including the airport road, along which traffic could pass in reasonable safety. (Continued on page six)

Return to Jerusalem

By Lord Caradon

Lord Caradon's note: This is the second part of a private letter written recently by Lord Caradon, entitled "Return to Jerusalem: Middle East Impressions and Reflections - 1975." Parts three and four will appear Saturday and Sunday's issues of the Jordan Times.

ARRIERS TO PEACE

I arrived in Amman June 1975, the exiled Arab Jerusalem, Roshan, reported to my friend Ahmed Toukan, who was then the Royal Jordanian Commission on Jerusalem. He had heard of a plan for an enlargement of the District of Jerusalem to include Hebron, Ramallah, and the East of Jerusalem. I was more than half way to the Sea. A map was produced of the new District, a big square comprising an area of all the lands occupied by the Israelis in 1967.

El Khatib's report and the published in Amman under scare headlines appeared that Israel, declared after the 1967 war, had annexed Jerusalem, now intended an additional wide including a number of im-

Arab towns and scores of villages. If this were the case, the remaining hopes of a Jewish state would be entirely abandoned. For Israel to hold Arab lands by force against the every Arab and every Jew would make peace impossible. There was still some hope that in the settlement Israel could be led to settle the problem of Jerusalem on a basis of justice and freedom. It was possible that in the end a solution growing in support of the Arab Jerusalem as in Israeli Jerusalem, barriers between them, if the area of annexation

was to be not only Arab Jerusalem but also most of Judea, if Israel intended to occupy and annex a third of the whole West Bank, then all hopes of compromise would be gone forever. Conflict on a terrible and prolonged scale would eventually be inevitable.

So when I left Amman for Jerusalem, I went straight to the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs and told them of the Amman report. I asked if they would give me a statement of Israeli policy on occupation and expropriation of Arab lands and on annexation of Arab areas for Israeli settlement in the occupied Arab territories. I hardly expected them to do so. Any such statement would, of course, excite a furious storm amongst Arabs and, for very different reasons, amongst Israelis too. The essence of the Israeli policy in the occupied territories is that annexation must be by stealth and colonization, a creeping process rather than an open policy.

As I expected, therefore, there was no response to my request to be told what Israeli policy is in these questions so essential in a search for peace. But on this specific report which I brought from Amman, I received a definite assurance. There had been no new decision on a greater District of Jerusalem and no new announcement. On this I received a positive denial. And later when I spoke with Teddy Kollek, the Israeli Mayor of Jerusalem, he confirmed that there was no new decision and no new announcement. He referred back to an earlier proposal to include Bethlehem in the Jerusalem (Continued on page three)

the meeting had "laid the bases for a solid politico-military organisation stretching throughout the liberated zones."

This meant that committees responsible for administering civilian life, caring for the thousands of refugees from

(Continued on page six)

Chou En-lai dies in Peking

PEKING, Jan. 9, (R). — Chou En-Lai, scholar and revolutionary who became a founding father of modern China, died of cancer in Peking Friday after a long illness. He was 78.

Death came at 9:47 a.m. local time to the man who stood at the pinnacle of power in the Chinese People's Republic for a quarter of a century.

Urbane, worldly wise, always outwardly suave and smiling, he was a past master in the art of political survival — a character of steel and ice

who was once called "Red China's hatchet man."

He served as the supreme tactician of a revolution which transformed the lives of some 750 million people in the world's most populous nation.

Through turmoil and purge, Mr. Chou stood resolutely at the side of Chairman Mao Tse-tung — at times in clear prominence, sometimes hanging back.

Mr. Chou was credited as mastermind of China's foreign policy ever since the People's (Continued on page six)

Early elections anticipated in Rome

ROME, Jan. 8 (R). — Early general elections, which could bring Italy's communists to power, Thursday were seen as the likely outcome of the resignation of Prime Minister Aldo Moro's government.

Elections are opposed by all main political parties, including the Communists, on the ground that they would paralyse the

administration for months at a time of severe economic troubles.

But polling will probably be thrust on the country in the absence of any viable political solution, Turin's daily La Stampa said Thursday.

The Communists, Italy's second biggest party, made spectacular gains in regional elec-

tions last June. They finished with 33 per cent of the vote, less than two per cent behind the long-dominant Christian Democrats.

With unemployment currently about 1.8 million and scores of firms facing bankruptcy, general elections could give the Communists another big boost. (Continued on page six)

British troops decision given political meaning

LONDON, Jan. 8, (AFP). — Opposition between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland was crystallised Thursday by the British decision to send anti-guerilla experts of the crack Special Air Services (SAS) unit to County Armagh.

Many observers see this spectacular gesture as having a political implication, in the light of next Monday's House of Commons debate on the constitutional future of Northern Ireland. But questions are being asked about the practical effectiveness.

The arrival of the SAS in Northern Ireland has been welcomed by Ulster Protestants and their leaders, both hardliners and moderates. Prime Minister Harold Wilson certainly expected this favourable reaction.

Mr Wilson knew that Protestant paramilitary organisations were ready to go into action, having accused British authorities and the British army of being "soft" toward the Provisional IRA.

An across-the-border gunfight marked the arrival in Northern Ireland of the Special Air Services troops.

Shots were fired from the Irish Republic at a British army frontier patrol in Northern Ireland. The British troops returned fire. No casualties were reported.

Meanwhile, in Dungannon, County Tyrone, a bomb exploded in a police station under construction. There were no casualties and only minor property damage.

Tension reached its highest (Continued on page six)

U.S., Soviets agree to delay SALT talks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, (AFP). — The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to postpone until late January the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) to enable U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to meet beforehand with Soviet leaders, the State Department announced here Thursday.

Adjourned in mid-December, the SALT-two negotiations covering the period beginning in 1977 were to have resumed in Geneva on Jan. 12. The two governments agreed to postpone resumption until January 28, a State Department spokesman said.

Mr Kissinger has tentative plans to travel to Moscow on January 18 or 19, but no official decision has been made.

The SALT talks have come up against a Soviet rejection of an American proposal aimed at adding an equal number of Soviet "backfire" bombers and of American short-range "Cruise" missiles to the Vladivostok accord of November 1974.

STRIKING CIVIL SERVANTS. Three top Italian labour union leaders lead a protest march staged by striking civil servants in Rome Thursday. The 24-hour national strike was called to urge new work contracts; it had been planned before the Italian government resigned Wednesday. (AFP wirephoto).

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Aim for the possible

Of the great themes that recur throughout Arab history — and particularly modern history — there is none so noble, yet so elusive, as Arab Unity. Unfortunately, there is also none so ill-defined, misunderstood or exploited for various ends.

It is an indelible lesson of history that individuality is stronger than unity, and the particularly painful lesson of Arab history that unity in this part of the world has most often been the imposed cohesion of the stronger warrior, rather than the voluntary bond that unites like quantities.

A cosmetic unity of 20 different countries is something that should not be trumpeted too loud or too far. More impressive and important would be the studied unity of two, three or four smaller units, in so far as these would find it mutually beneficial to join together in such rudimentary fields of cooperation as communications, education or social services.

But unity, as an abstract concept, is far too distant a goal to even discuss seriously when we talk about the unity of the Arab World of 120 million people. The bonds of language, religion and culture are profound, but equally profound are the personal interests and individualistic domains that dot this, like all other, regions of the world.

What we should be more concerned about, and satisfied with, is an honourable degree of cooperation, integration and complementarity. The Arab Middle East forms a human, natural and geographic unit whose collective resources would be a formidable match to those of the United States, the Soviet Union, the European Community or the Far Eastern states. We don't think of a "match" in terms of confrontation, but rather within the altogether understandable context of a world where the healthiest unit is that with the most depth.

The perpetual quest for Arab Unity is one of those commendable universals that dot the regional landscape. While we go on applauding the quest for unity, let us also consider the more easily attainable goals of systematic, rational complementarity, economic integration and political cooperation.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai began its Thursday editorial saying that "the Arabs must continue their forceful stand which is responsible for bringing legality to the Palestinian people."

"Fear" is being spearheaded by the Arab's enemies concerning the possible amendment or definition of resolution 242.

There should be no fear since the resolution was very loosely put together in the first place. The so-called fear of bringing the Arab stand into the Soviet-American detente is also hypocritical since there is no Soviet-American conflict, especially in the Middle East.

The Jordanian-Syrian stand which was partially revealed in Kuwait Wednesday is a well studied position which does not mix reasons with results:

(1) The Arabs realise that the U.N. Security Council is not an alternative to Geneva, but one does have to realise the real changes that have taken place since 1967, keeping in mind that resolution 338 was initiated to implement resolution 242 immediately.

(2) The Arabs realise that the U.N. Security Resolution is no more than a tool of international political pressure and is a means of using force in the political arena. The same holds true for U.N. General Assembly resolutions.

"The fact remains that there is no mistake in exerting political pressure on the enemy which may prove just as effective as any military force," the paper said.

Under the title of "New Plot in Lebanon" Ad Dustour began its editorial demanding that all Arabs be cautious and understand the real situation in Lebanon which will aid in taking practical measures to keep Lebanon Arab and independent for all its loyal citizens. Day by day the plot is being felt in Lebanon after a week of calm and political consultations," the paper said.

"With calm prevailing," Ad Dustour continued "the Phalangists without any prior provocation encircled the camp of Tell al-Zaatar and brought with it a new conflict with far reaching dimensions. The Palestinian side playing a positive and constructive role, as all have observed, have had the Phalangist and their colleagues force upon the Palestinian leadership the need to protect unarmed inhabitants and break the aggressive blockade, a move supported by all national Lebanese parties."

"It is understood that there is an aim to bring the Palestinians to a sectarian conflict one week prior to the U.N. Security Council debate on the Palestinian question."

It is not a coincidence that the Phalangists, the Israelis and Western Imperialism have met at this point in time; the present situation may take a turn to the worst in Lebanon, giving a pretext for foreign intervention, which with the bringing in of the Palestinians to the fighting on a large scale would be enough for the Phalangist to bring in outside help on their behalf, the paper concluded.

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AMMAN. — Exams which will last one week started Thursday throughout the Kingdom. There are 600 thousand students sitting for these exams. holidays will start on 17 January and last until 29 January. Above photo shows students hard at work.

Increase in petroleum to be covered

AMMAN, (JT). — The need of the Jordanian market for petroleum by-products for the coming ten years is estimated at three million tons, announced the Director General of the Petroleum Refinery, M. Saad Tal.

In a statement to Al-Rai newspaper, Mr. Tal said that the Jordanian Petroleum Refinery signed an agreement with the Romanian company, "Industrial Export" to implement the third stage of the refinery project aimed at raising its present capacity from 3,000 tons daily, the equivalent of one million tons per year, to 10,000 tons daily, or the equivalent of

three million tons per year.

He said that this project will enable the refinery to secure the needs of Jordan in petroleum by-products until 1985.

THE NEW REFINERY

Concerning the construction of a second petroleum refinery in the south of Jordan, Dr. Tal said that such a project would be beneficial because of its contribution to the economy. The chief function of the new refinery will be to export petroleum products and by-products, and its establishment will not compete with the concessions accorded to the present company which are limited to local consumption. It is also possible that the present refinery will contribute to the founding of the new one.

Accord approved

AMMAN, (JNA). — A Royal Decree was issued approving the law for the Jordanian-Syrian Economic Cooperation Agreement. It will be put into effect after being published in the official gazette.

Under this law, the Economic Cooperation and Trade Organization Agreement, concluded between the two countries on April 6, 1975, and affiliated with the Law, shall be considered as having taken effect in the kingdom; and will be put into execution by the concerned ministries, government departments, institutions and official and public corporations.

The law indicates the establishment of joint ventures between the two contracting countries in the affiliated agreement, and participation in identical projects in both countries, subject to approval by the Council of Ministers which determines the projects capitals, contribution and formation of their administrative boards.

NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr. Sadeq esh-Shar'a Thursday received in his office the Romanian Ambassador in Amman and the Chilean Charge d'Affaires on the occasion of their transfer. The Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Wednesday received in his office the Moroccan and Egyptian Ambassadors in Amman.

● AMMAN. — Jordan's exports to Syria during December nearly doubled those of December 1974. During December 1975 exports reached J.D. 361,000 while those in 1974 reached J.D. 219,000.

● AMMAN. — Jordan and Arab countries celebrated Thursday the Arab Literacy day. The Ministry of Education on this occasion issued a magazine illustrating the various achievements in this field.

● AMMAN. — A European Economic Community delegation will arrive here next week for discussions on relations between the Community and Jordan. For this purpose a meeting was held Thursday at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to discuss Jordan's stand vis a vis the EEC.

Syrian U. N. delegate expresses debate hop

DAMASCUS, (JNA). — The Syrian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations Mr. Muwaffaq el Allaf has said he hoped the Security Council's debate on Palestine and Middle East crisis set for January 12, will be at level with the Council's grave responsibility as chief world body for preserving international peace and security.

In an interview here with the Jordan News Agency, Mr. Allaf hoped that the Council will issue practical and definite resolutions laying down a time-table for implementing the previous United Nations

resolutions, long ignored by Israel and insuring basic conditions for the area, i.e. the complete withdrawal from occupied Arab territories cognation of the nation of the Palestinian people.

On the attitude the United States may take, Mr. Allaf said, "it can attitude will be

stone of the United States in its avowed a just and durable peace area."

He said, "We have with a grain of salt Zionist information automatically veto any unacceptable to Israel."

"We believe," the Syrian continued that power, like the United will not risk its position influence over the Middle East problem with a bias alongside Israeli aggression.

"All that the Arab from the Security Council implement the principle of United Nations chart General Assembly and council's resolutions on the the problem of the East and Palestinian representative s

Crown Prince Hassan visits Bayir Jaffer

AMMAN, (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan has made an inspection tour of the desert areas of Bayir and Jaffer, where he looked into housing projects and public services being carried out there.

His Highness also talked to the officials and inhabitants in both areas and promised to meet their demands as much as possible.

Prince Hassan was accompanied on his trip by a number of functionaries of the development and housing projects.

Agriculture set to meet

AMMAN, (JNA). — Arab agricultural sector be opened in Khartoum 27th of this month the role of Arab in achieving agricultural development in the Arab countries.

Taking part in 1 days' conference will be representatives from nine Arab countries including Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, Sudan, Tunisia, Algeria and Saudi Arabia.

Preceding the session for Arab engineers will be held

Educational cooperation with Iraq

AMMAN. — The 1 of Jordan has expressed desire that in the 1976 king agenda related to cultural agreement between Jordan and Iraq, include recommendations for close cooperation and coordination with the Iraqi government.

Some of these recommendations deal with exchange of search papers, periodicals between the two countries as well as exchanging staff between the two countries.

The cultural agreement concluded in stipulated that efforts be exerted to encourage development of relations between Jordan and Iraq in the scientific, educational and cultural fields.

It also stipulated the exchange of teachers as well as sports and all publications in the fields.

Jordan, Syria sign transit agreement

AMMAN, (JNA). — The Jordanian and Syrian Governments have approved the bilateral Transport and Transit Agreement between the two countries.

The general commission of the land transport and the general commission of the sea transport, presided by the Ministers of Transport in both countries are expected to meet in Amman and Damascus to work out basis for execution of the agreement.

31,000 housing units to be built in 5 years

AMMAN. — "Jordan's labour force increases from between 35 and 45 thousand workers per year," Mr. Ali Dajjani said in a lecture which he gave at the Institute of Labour Education. "This increase creates enormous housing problems," he added. In addition, the birth rate in Jordan is among the highest rates in world and has reached 35/1000.

The standard and capacities of the labour force are improving," he said, "following the vocational and technical courses which the workers attend."

The government has and is still working to ensure suitable housing for workers in the low income bracket and has established the Housing Corporation and the Housing Bank in

1975 for this purpose. Mr. Dajjani said that one of the difficulties facing housing projects is the deep rooted custom of Jordanians to live in private homes as opposed to occupying apartments in building complexes.

The area allocated to housing projects during the 3 year development plan has reached 1,600,000 square metres and cost J.D. 53 million.

The 5 Year Development Plan includes 31,000 new housing units to be erected by various sectors. Mr. Dajjani called for the constitution of new workers housing societies to be able to benefit from the facilities provided by the government to these societies to encourage construction purposes.



BACK HOME. — Mr. Bahjat Talhoumi speaking to reporters about his talks in Damascus.

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U.N. delegates debate Israel keeps eye on events Lebanon, fearing Syrian action

TEL AVIV, Jan. 8 (R). — The United Nations Security Council debate on the Middle East next week is nothing more than a "second division football game" and developments in Angola hold the key to the Middle East, American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger declared in an interview published here Thursday.

Col. Khaddafi seeks pay rise

TRIPOLI, Jan. 8 (AFP). — Libyan Leader Colonel Muammar Khaddafi declared Wednesday that his salary was so low he was often forced to borrow money from Libyan embassies while travelling abroad.

Col. Khaddafi told the General People's Congress — the congress of the ruling Arab Socialist Union — that his monthly salary was 525 dinars (\$1,770) and other members of the Revolution Command Council and government, including the Prime Minister, were paid 391 dinars (\$1,387) a month.

Dr. K: Mid-East debate: same league as football

TEL AVIV, Jan. 8 (AFP). — The United Nations Security Council debate on the Middle East next week is nothing more than a "second division football game" and developments in Angola hold the key to the Middle East, American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger declared in an interview published here Thursday.

Mr. Kissinger told the Washington correspondent of the Tel Aviv newspaper Yediot Aharnot that the limiting by Congress of the United States' action in Angola could have very serious consequences for Israel.

Libyan students in Cairo condemn clashes in Benghazi University

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (R). — About 250 Libyan students Thursday night occupied the Libyan Embassy here and began a protest sit-in claiming that police had clashed with other students at Benghazi University.

A student's spokesman said security forces and students in Benghazi clashed on January 4, 5 and 6, and they had reports of several hospital wards being full of injured students.

The incidents followed refusal by the authorities to allow the Benghazi students to form a federation enabling them to play a leading role against Egypt's agreement with Israel over Sinai, according to a statement issued by the students here.

The spokesman said students had set fire to a number of government buildings in Benghazi.

They said they wanted an immediate dissolution of the union, a public trial of officials responsible for the incident, and release of all students, whether held on previous charges or detained during the weekend clashes.

as saying: "Any Syrian intervention in Lebanon, without regard to the reason, cannot leave Israel indifferent. Israel would have to consider what steps it should take."

He said that Syrian intervention should be seen as invasion, "with all that that means."

Mrs. Thatcher holds Cairo talks, moves on to Syria

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (R). — British Conservative Party leader Margaret Thatcher and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy exchanged views on Middle East developments, informed sources said here.

Mrs. Thatcher, whose opposition party is regarded as sympathetic to the Arab views on a Middle East peace settlement received a warm welcome on arrival here Wednesday for a two-day visit.

Arab papers react to Iranian moves on name of Gulf

KUWAIT, Jan. 8 (R). — Two Kuwaiti newspapers Thursday strongly criticised Iran's recall of its ambassadors from seven Gulf Arab states for consultations over what it saw as a threat to rename the "Persian Gulf" the Arabian Gulf.

The newspaper Al-Siyasseh called for a quick, effective and unified Arab response to the Iranian action which it described as part of the "Iranian infiltration in the Arabian Gulf whose beginnings are similar to the Zionist infiltration into Palestine."

ECONOMIC BRIEFS

● LONDON. — Rolls Royce has denied that it had signed a deal to supply RB-211 jet engines to the Soviet Union for civilian planes, as the newspaper Daily Express reported. The company said that negotiations began in November and were continuing. The outcome of these talks would not be known for several months.

● LONDON. — Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering is expected to clinch a deal with North Vietnam around March to supply \$50 million worth of fertilizer plants, industry sources said here Wednesday. The units would be erected near Hanoi and would produce sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid and ammonia bi-phosphate.

● ROME. — The United Nations' World Food Programme will distribute \$2.3 million in emergency food aid in two regions of South Vietnam, a Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) communique announced Wednesday.

● LONDON. — Chrysler Britain is planning to bring out a new model car to succeed the outdated Imp, it was rumoured in trade quarters here Wednesday. A front-wheel-drive, three-door car, the newcomer would be fitted with an improved version of the 875 cc Imp engine.

● LONDON. — West Germany's BMW firm sold 25 per cent more motor-cycles in Britain last year than in 1974, largely due to increased demand by the police the company has announced. Sales totalled about 1,000.

● RIJSDWIJK, The Netherlands. — Milk production rose by 310,000 tonnes last year to a record 10,225,000 tonnes exceeding the 10,000,000 tonnes mark for the first time in Dutch dairy history, the chairman of the Dutch Dairy Board, said Wednesday. He said 2,210,000 cows — the same number as in 1974 — were responsible for this production.

She had talks with President Anwar Sadat and was later entertained to a dinner by the president and his wife, Mrs. Jihan Sadat, at his residence in Cairo.

Thursday's meeting was attended by the British Ambassador in Cairo, Mr. Willy Morris.

Middle East Briefs

ARTOUM. — A five-day symposium dealing with ways of easing cooperation between Arab and African countries opened here Wednesday.

KARA. — Troops sealed off Hacettepe university from the rest of the city Thursday after clashes between right-wing and left-wing students in which 16 people were injured, one of them a student.

AVIV. — A six-member delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee arrived here Wednesday. The delegation, on a Middle East fact-finding mission, came to Israel

from Egypt after visiting Cyprus and Turkey. They are to go on to Tehran and probably Saudi Arabia.

ALGERS. — The Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast (FLCS), pledged here Thursday to continue the combat against French colonialism and for the "immediate, full and real independence" of the Territory of Afars and Issas (formerly French Somaliland).

TEL AVIV. — Israeli Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Mordechai Gur held an unscheduled meeting with Egyptian officers supervising work at the Egyptian early warning station in the Sinai Wednesday. An Egyptian major and a lieutenant supervising the work on construction of a 1.5 km road from the Giddi Pass road to Hill 720 where the Egyptian surveillance station is to be built told him that everything was going on well.

Return to Jerusalem: Middle East Impressions and Reflections - 1975

Continued from page one

but this had been rejected when I went back to Amman reported accordingly to Ad Toukan and asked him form Rowli El Khatib. I do not doubt the assurance given to me by the Israeli authorities in Jerusalem. We waste no further time for announcements. But the question of declaration aside what about the return of the Israelis? The Israelis have been reluctant to make general announcements. What they have doing is to concentrate on "facts", as Moshe Dayan the Israeli settlements occupied Arab lands.

I drove up from Jericho to Jerusalem, I saw the first On the bare waterless hillary kilometres before arriving in Jerusalem, I saw the arations on the ground the establishment on land opriated from the Arabs that the Israelis say will be eat industrial complex. No anation has been given an industrial development d be built at Khan El Ah in such a barren area so from any port, but no one is the real reason for the sion to construct a new in-rial centre East of Jerusa-

It is to complete the en-lement of Jerusalem with sive Israeli buildings on

Arab land. It is a process which has been going on since the 1967 war and is now to be completed.

Later I saw some of the new Israeli settlements, first on the road from Bethlehem to Hebron, then near Ramallah, then in the valley to the east of Na-bulus. There are 50 such settle-ments already on the West Bank, in Gaza in the Golan and on Egyptian territory in Sinai. The number steadily increases.

So no announcement of the kind reported in Amman was necessary or to be expected. The process of expropriation and annexation of Arab land for Israeli colonisation goes forward all the time. I have called the new settlements 50 signposts to destruction. I do not apologise for the phrase. The construction of these settle-ments on Arab land coupled with the building of the encir-cling bastions round Jerusalem is the greatest barrier to peace. It is a barrier which makes nonsense of the Sinai negotia-tions over a few kilometres in the desert. Worse than non-sense, since the Kissinger dip-lomacy in Sinai provides the delay during which the expro-riation of Arab land continues, the building of new colo-nies goes forward, the possibi-lity of peace in accordance

with the principles long ago in-ternationally accepted disap-pears over the horizon.

In the London Times of Au-gust 28, 1975 there was refer-ence to: "Reports that Dr. Kissinger told Israeli leaders that the United States will not exert pressure on them to disband any of the Golan settle-ments in an interim agreement. The Israelis are also con-fident that no pressure will be exerted to prevent con-continued building of settle-ments in the West Bank Gaza strip and Northern Sinai."

There is a danger that with United States watchers on the Sinai passes the United States, as in Vietnam and Korea, will again become committed to de-fence of an intolerable status quo.

I asked some of my Jewish friends what possible defence or explanation could be given for the creeping colonisation of Arab land. Did they not agree that the new building in Jerusalem and the 50 settle-ments ruled out the possibility of peace with the Arabs?

On or two of them who re-alise the force of Arab claims were anxious to make distinc-tions between the Jerusalem building and the rest. On the West Bank, as distinct from

Jerusalem, Golan and Gaza, one said that the new settle-ments so far included no more than about 5,000 Jewish settlers. He thought it might still be possible to pull back. But he agreed that the num-ber of settlements and settlers was increasing. Another said that in the years between the 1967 and the 1973 wars, the Israeli Government considered it could with impunity do any-thing it liked, go ahead with the annexation of Jerusalem, put a line of defensive Jewish settlements down the Jordan Valley, take over Sharm el Sheikh and whatever it needed in Sinai, retain the Golan. It was not until after the 1973 war that the Israelis began to re-alise the dangers of the policies of those six years of expansion-ist euphoria, but the new Israeli Government had not the courage to reverse the policies of the six fat years. They con-tinue the old policies without conviction and with growing uneasiness, but with no one pre-pared to call a halt.

My mind went back to a report I had seen in a London paper in May, just before I set out for my visit to the Middle East.

"Last month", the report said, "the Israeli Prime Min-ister Yitzhak Rabin assured

Sinai settlers that even after a peace agreement, con-trol of Sharm el Sheikh would be retained, plus a con-tinuous strip of territory link-ing it with the port of Eilat at the top of the Gulf. Some Israelis", the report went on, "doubt whether a narrow coastal strip would be de-fensible and would like to draw a line from El Arish on the Mediterranean to a point west of Sharm el Sheikh di-viding the peninsula into two."

The report went on, "Am-non Razin, who runs the holiday village at Neviot, near Nuweibeh, told me that 100 rooms are being added to the 200 already in use. 'We have been given the go-ahead by the Government which has helped with loans,' he said."

"Tour itineraries offer a mix-ture of Old Testament lore, Israeli army triumphs and quaint local customs. After visiting Solomon's Mines and the Valley of the Sla-ves at Timna, near Eilat, the tourists get a fleeting glance at the remains of a Crusad-er fortress on Coral Island, then travel up through the Sharir pass," blasted open by the Ninth brigade in the

sinai campaign.

"Those with an extra day to spare can take coffee with a Bedouin Sheikh before driving to Santa Katerina monastery, or they can climb Mount Sinai by camel. At Sharm el Sheikh a fa-vourite picnic spot is Ras Nasrani, where children sit astride the Egyptian guns spiked in 1956 and read a plaque with a reminder that Israel's army conquered Si-nai in 1956 as well as 1967—hut was forced to withdraw by an American President."

Sharm el Sheikh is a small part of occupied territory but it is indisputably Arab land. What is so disturbing about such reports is the spirit they display, the spirit of take what you like, do as you please; a disregard, a contempt for the rights of others; that was the influence which dominated Is-raeli actions between the two wars of 1967 and 1973.

I recall a conversation some time ago with an Israeli Gen-eral who had taken part in a joint radio discussion with me in Jerusalem:

"Surely you realise," I said, "that forts in hostile territory are not an insur-ance of peace but a guaran-tee of continuing enmity." I sought to provoke him

by saying that every boy scout understands that forts in enemy territory were not a guarantee of peace but the reverse. To my surprise he said, "I quite agree with you. Israeli defence lies in its air force."

So what does the policy of colonisation in Arab land amount to? It amounts to a race between settlement on Arab land on the one hand and nego-tiation for a lasting peace on the other. Thanks to the pres-ent American and Israeli poli-cies of divide and delay, the first, annexation, is making rapid progress while the second, negotiation on the essentials for peace, is making none. Worse than that the long delay has made negotiation for per-manent peace far more diffi-cult.

It was Ben Gurion the first Premier of Israel, who said that:

"Peace is more important than real estate," and, "a settlement they (the Arabs) will not reluctantly agree to live with, but will enthusiastically welcome from their hearts as essential for our common future—that is our only true security." (Tomorrow: A Palestine State.)

★

cher AML — Morocco's Foreign Minister Ahmed Osman (hands clasped on lap) talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues (pointing) in Paris Thursday during Mr. Osman's official three-day visit to France. (AP wire-photo).

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Iran, Japan approve huge refinery, petrochemical projects worth \$ 2 billion

TEHRAN, Jan. 7, (AFP). — Japan and Iran have agreed on the terms to finance a giant petrochemical complex at Bandar Shapur and have decided to build jointly a refinery with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons, it was learned officially here Wednesday.

A communique published after the visit of Japanese Minister of Foreign Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto said that the financing would be as agreed originally. That is, Iranian interests would provide 50 per cent and a Japanese consortium led by the Mitsui company the other 50 per cent.

Construction of the complex will cost \$ 2 billion.

The project dates back to 1972. It appeared to be compromised when, at the end of last year, the Iranian Government refused to grant the Japanese firms' requests to guarantee the international loans which will have to be made to ensure the financing on the Japanese side.

The Bandar Shapur installations, on the Gulf, should produce 300,000 tons of various products from 1980.

Japan and Iran agreed to build jointly a refinery with an

India, Bangladesh trade talks begin

NEW DELHI, (AFP). — Trade talks between India and Bangladesh opened here Wednesday at an official level.

During the opening round, both sides expressed the hope that the current talks would give a new dimension to trade relations between the two countries.

The Bangladesh delegation is led by Foreign Trade Secretary Nurul Islam and the Indian side by P.C. Alexander, Secretary for Foreign Trade.

annual capacity of 500,000 tons, part of the output of which will be exported to third countries.

The two countries will also explore the prospects of nuclear cooperation. They set \$ 15 billion as a target for

Renault seen spreading work among other firms

PARIS, Jan. 8 (AFP). — Renault the French state motor group, plans to become increasingly involved with other motor groups, the Joint Works Council journal "C.C.E.-Flash" suggests in its latest issue.

Discussing the manufacturing programme over the next five years, the journal makes these points:

— There are no plans for a new small car. The journal thinks Renault may be "leaving the field clear for Peugeot."

— Sales are likely to stagnate

Holland grants India \$ 4 m development aid

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (AFP). — The Netherlands has agreed to provide a grant of 10,000,000 Dutch florings (nearly \$4 million) to India to finance development projects in this country.

This was announced in a joint communique issued here at the end of a one-week visit to India by Netherlands Minister for Development and Cooperation J.P. Pronk.

Addressing a press conference, Mr. Pronk said India, as the biggest developing country, would receive number one priority in the Netherlands' list for providing bilateral aid.

annual two-way trade. Finally, the Iranians confirmed their interest in a Japanese project for a 125-mile-per-hour (200-kms-per-hour) railway link between Teheran and Mashhad, in the north-east of this country.

te for a number of models ranging from the R-5 to the R-16. — A new car designated the R-9 is to be launched next spring but it will have a Peugeot type engine and gearbox made by joint Peugeot-Renault firms, and a growing amount of the mechanical side will be made by the Spanish subsidiary Fasa.

— The engine of a new R-14 may also be made by Fasa.

— Renault is allowing Fiat to design and make a diesel engine.

The journal suggests that "under cover of diversification the policy of subsidiary-formation and sending out work is being extended.

Japan, U.S. talks on textile trade set for February

OSAKA, Jan. 7 (AFP). — Japanese and U.S. textile industry leaders will meet in Honolulu February 12-13 to discuss how to combat the surge of competition from developing countries, notably Asian nations, according to the Japan Spinners' Association.

The increase in textile imports from developing countries is making it hard for U.S. and

Britain set to consider requests for defence arms

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (AFP). — The visiting British Secretary of State for Foreign Trade, Peter Shore, said here Wednesday that Britain would always consider in principle any request for supply of defence equipment, especially from friendly countries like India.

He was answering a question about prospects of credits for the supply of defence equipment to India from Britain at an informal chat with reporters.

Mr. Shore further indicated possibilities of cooperation between state-run agencies in Britain and India.

In reply to a question on the talks he had with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi here Tuesday, he said, "there was a very considerable correspondence of views on very many questions" between the two countries.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Government bonds Thursday went higher again, showing net gains of up to 7/8ths of a point among long dated loans. Sentiment was helped further by the one quarter pot prime rate cut by Chase Manhattan Bank. Turnover was moderate to heavy, dealers said.

Industrial leaders and oils were narrowly mixed. Banks firmed. Gold shares retreated with the bullion price with falls ranging to about a point among heavyweights.

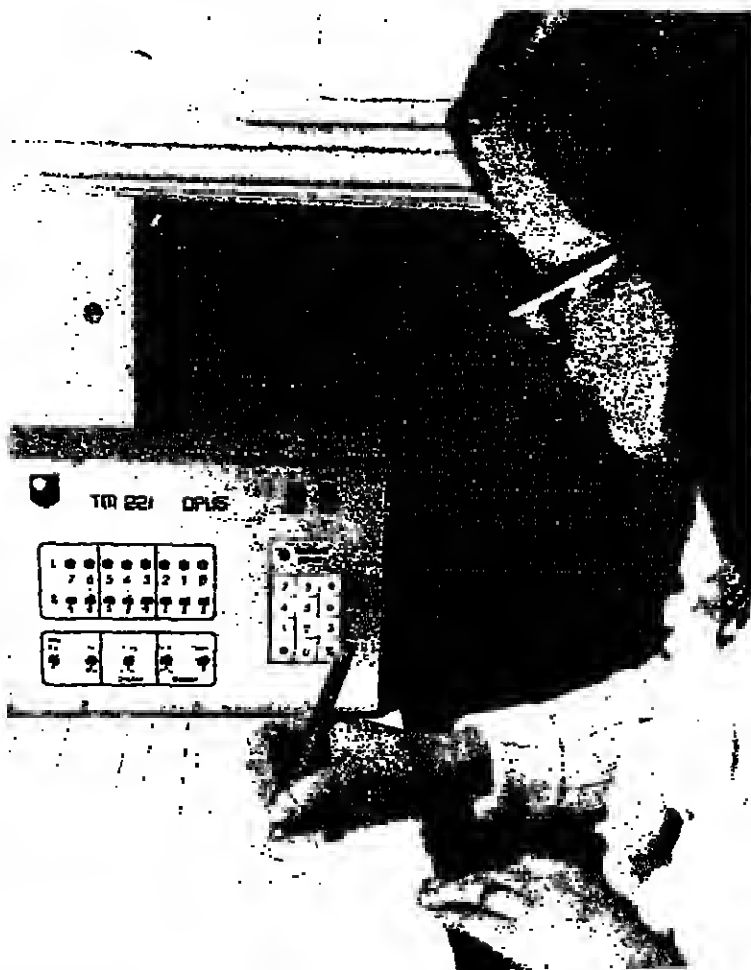
Dollar stocks were mixed and Australians mostly firmed. At 15:00 hrs the F.T. Index was up to 390.5.

Tate and Lyle, Boots, Hawker Siddeley and Vickers ended 3p to 6p higher on balance. Unilever, Fisons, Glaxo, EMI and Beecham were between 3p and 4p lower.

BP was 3p higher among oils where Burmah and Ultramar each lost a penny. Bank gained between 2p and 7p. Among financials, stockjobbers Ackroyd and Smithers was 22p higher while Smith Bros added 2p.

In a dull mining sector, platinum, coppers and diamonds weakened.

Allied Breweries was a penny easier after results which were slightly below expectations.



MINI COMPUTER. — Britain's Open University loans a versatile minicomputer, the "Opus," to each student as part of the home kit for a new course, "The Digital Computer" launched last year. Opus offers, on a small scale, many of the facilities which students would find in commercial computers including a store with 120 addressable locations, a 12-day keyboard, console switches and seven-segment displays.

U.S. energy consumption may double by year 2000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, (AFP). — United States energy consumption will more than double by the end of the century, according to an estimate by the Bureau of Mines here.

Consumption in the year 2,000 will be 183,430,000 million British Thermal Units (BTU's) against 73,121,000 million in 1974, it said in a report.

Usage per head of population would reach 619 million BTU's against 345 million, which implies an annual rate of increase around 2.5 per cent.

The Bureau of Mines also said coal, gas and oil, which now account for almost all energy used in this country, would be only 63 per cent of the total in the year 2,000. Nuclear energy would account for 28.2

per cent against 1.6 per cent in 1974.

These forecasts are based on an American population of 280 million. And they also assume that fast breeder reactors will come into use between 1980 and the end of the century.

No allowance is made for any progress in the use of nuclear fusion and solar power.

U.K. may have to impose stiff control on imported goods

LONDON, Jan. 7, (AFP). — Britain may have to restrict imports much more severely than it did in early December if the business recovery in the U.S. and other western countries proves insufficient, Employment Minister Michael Foot said Wednesday.

He told economic journalists that Britain remained in favour of liberalism in world trade and hoped that increased protectionism would not be necessary.

However, he said, rising unemployment could not be tolerated indefinitely, and it was up to countries with healthy payments situations to help others less fortunate like Britain, if they wished to prevent trade barriers of this kind.

Mr Foot indicated that if government would shortly introduce new counter-unemployment measures. He said if trade union leaders would probably have more difficulty from now on in containing the wage claims of their members.

Dutch businessmen gloomy about '76

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7, (AFP). — The great majority Dutch companies expect improvement in 1976 result according to a poll among 75,000 firms conducted on half of chambers of commerce and industries in the Netherlands.

The poll showed that 10 per cent of trade and industry counted on a rise in net operating results in excess of the inflation percentage. Most firms expected stabilisation around the 1975 level, when performance of most Dutch companies was extremely poor. No fewer than 86 per cent the firms reported a drop their 1975 income or an increase which was inadequate to offset inflation.

Only 14 per cent reported rise in real income in 1975. More than half the firms felt that, as a result, they were unable to operate profitably.

The poll further showed that 39 per cent of the firms made no investments last year. This situation is expected to worsen in 1976 because 45 per cent of the firms said they did not expect to invest this year.

Only 9 per cent expected increase in investments in 1976, the poll revealed.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

● SARAGOSSA, Spain. — The statues of angels lining Saragossa's Marina Moreno appeared Thursday wearing braces and shirts on which was written "amnesty." Street-cleaners took away the shirts.

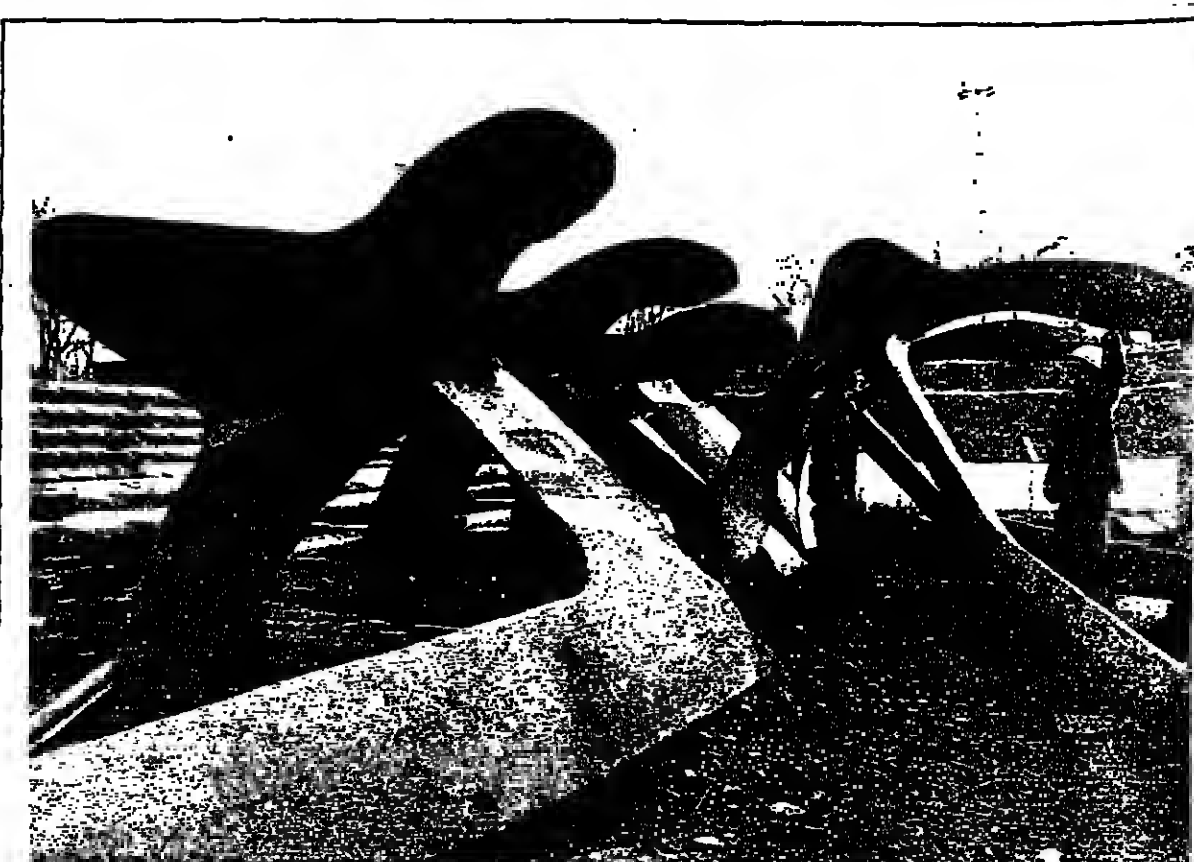
● NEW YORK. — A hot dog is a hot dog in any language, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was told Wednesday. The head of a Coney Island hot dog chain here wrote to the President asking him not to force use of "un chien chaud" for not dog in line with government plans to ban foreign terms from advertisements and other media next year. The letter assured M. Giscard d'Estaing that the chain would not retaliate by renaming its French fries.

● DAR ES SALAAM. Wabarbeig tribesmen in Tanzania's northern Singida region killed 21 members of the rival Nyaturu tribe in a clash on Tuesday, according to reports reaching Dar Es Salaam Thursday. The

Wabarbeig attacked the village of Kihonda, armed with clubs, knives and arrows and killing 18 men, a woman and two children who were buried Wednesday the report said.

● TANANARIVE. — Siamese twin girls who were successfully separated by surgeons at the Malagasy capital's general hospital have left hospital after a complete recovery from their operation. This girls, born joined at the tops of their sternums (breastbones), were separated last Nov. 6, the first successful operation of its kind in Malagasy medical history.

● LONDON. — A band of narcotics dealers apparently kidnapped a drug supplier after a 21,000 pound sterling package of supposed drugs he sold them turned out to contain rubbish, British police said Wednesday. Police released the supplier in Manchester after receiving a tip he had been kidnapped for three days.



SCOTTISH ANCHORS. — Ready for despatch to the North Sea oilfields are these high holding power anchors at the Edinburgh works of Bruce Anchor, each weighing 14,000 lbs (6350 kg). Before release they are subjected in independent tests to an approved proof loading of 137.16 tonnes and the accompanying hooks, shackles and chain cables are carefully tested. The Bruce anchor self-orientates to an upright attitude owing to the action of the curved side extensions of the single fluke, while engaging the sea bed soil.

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The technology and role of ancient warfare

ancient Greece owed its freedom and much of its prosperity to its heavy-armed foot-soldiers, or hoplites. A pattern the hoplite system that is being built up, through research into its weapons and armour, may well serve as a model for investigating other ancient technological systems and the role technology played in social development in antiquity.

Warfare is probably more comprehensively illustrated in ancient Greek literature and art than any other single country. Because of this, or in part, the gaps in our knowledge are glaring. Did the hoplites really need all that bronze or was much of it for display? Could they not have used cheaper iron armour? Was the bow so little used? What did the rear ranks do? Technical questions like these need to be answered if we are to understand the dynamics of the hoplite system. It was responsible for much of the Greek prosperity, for freedom from Persian domination, and also (as they themselves remarked) for much of the Greek political structure.

The first, descriptive, phase of the study of ancient armaments is rather less advanced than in the last two decades. But monographs have been published establishing series of weapons systems of single periods. Also it is still far from a matter of course to investigate either the chemistry or the metallurgy of ancient armaments. Even thicknesses are not usually reported. It is to be hoped that this change as the value of the data becomes more widely appreciated.

London and Oxford show first-hand that the metal is usually annealed dead soft, secondly that while the thickness round the bottom of the helmet is around 1 mm, the thickness over the forehead and the temples is usually 2.5-3 mm. The armour is soft, however—and there is reason to think that it was deliberately annealed. It would seem that, provided the total energy of the weapon system was low, ductile metal could be used to absorb energy and prevent cracking and that work-hardening would prevent a blow from cutting right through.

The suggestion of a low level of impact energy is borne out by the fact that the Greeks of the classical period not only could not use chemical energy for propulsion, but could not use animal power either. They were restricted to their own bodies as a source of energy and data collected in the course of modern athletics will give us a good idea of its limits. Their ability to concentrate, store and transmit this energy will have been governed, according to very well known laws, by the materials available and the wisdom of their own choices between conflicting requirements.

Limiting factor was the danger of buckling, or of fracture under a transverse load. An arrow is designed to be used only once. But it must withstand the force used in launching and, if it snaps on impact, the energy in the shaft is wasted. A spear must not only take thrust along its length, but also be retractable for further use. At Thermopylae the Greek spears are said to have broken during the battle and at Plataea the Persians actually caught and broke them with their hands.



OLD TIME FIGHTERS. — Detail from a 19th century wood engraving of fighting during an attack on Montenegro, Greece, in 385 B.C.

This emphasis on lightness is the more curious because the Greeks were so ready to accept weight in their defensive system and because it would seem *prima facie* that a heavy weapon would be more effective, provided that it was rigid enough to allow all the energy stored in accelerating it to be usefully employed. Arrows must be chosen for either a flat trajectory, and so maximum velocity and minimum weight, or for a high trajectory, which requires an arrow with enough weight relative to its area to reach a high velocity on the way down. In the case of the spear (and the catapult), if time is taken up in storing energy, and so reducing frequency of shooting and flexibility in attack, it must be compensated for by greater effectiveness. This means that there must be considerable areas of the target which

are rendered vulnerable by the extra energy. In other words, the heavier weapon must be capable of piercing important pieces of the opposing armour. Energy storage is not in itself difficult, however, the choice of light weapons by both the Greeks and the Persians may well have been influenced by limitations on the storage of energy as strain within materials—that is by their inability to construct bows with the right characteristics.

Our understanding of the ancient bow has been illuminated by the modern revival of archery as a sport. That has led to work on the dynamics of the long bow and of the Turkish bow by American physicists, and to the translation of manuscripts from Arabic and Persian by orientalists both in England and America working in collaboration with archers.

Wooden bows were not as effective in the Mediterranean as in the North because of their susceptibility to heat—for ex-

ample, yew, which is a lot better than other woods for bows because it allows much more compression, also loses one per cent of its compressive strength per degree Centigrade. The sinew used in composite bows is sensitive to humidity, and is quite useless by the time that reaches 88 per cent. In sum, this suggests that there may have been technical difficulties in employing bows in Greece and in scaling them up to take heavier projectiles, though these were eventually overcome in the catapult.

The pattern that is thus being built up is one of a technological system in which the design of each part reflects, on the one hand, its relation to the rest of the system, and on the other extraneous factors both human and natural. This may well serve as a model for the investigation of other technological systems within the society, and furnish an understanding of the role of technology in social development in antiquity.

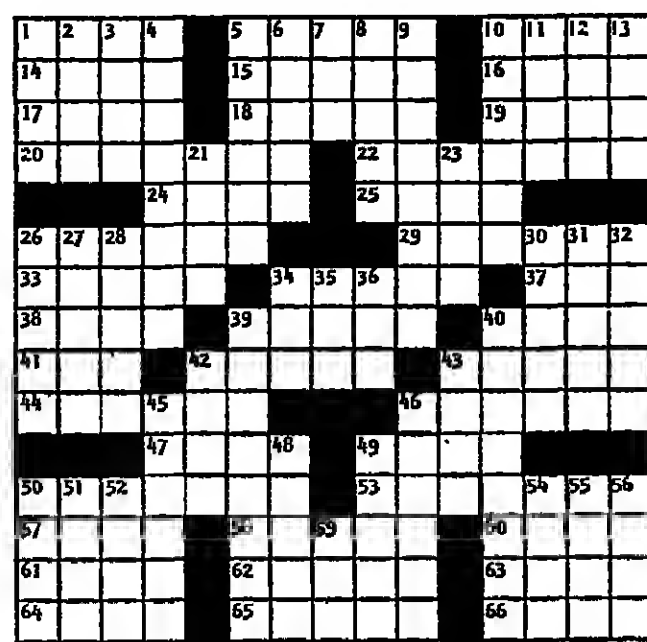
Osaka starts work on underground rubbish pipeline

OSAKA, Jan. 7 (AFP) — Osaka City, the second largest urban community and the economic centre of western Japan, will start building this country's first pneumatic underground household refuse pipe transporting system on April 1, Osaka Mayor Yasushi Oshima said Wednesday.

He told the press that the Osaka City administration's long-planned system would gather household rubbish in the port town area on the city's southern waterfront when it became fully operational in 1981.

The national authorities have appropriated \$333,000 under the proposed fiscal 1976 national budget to subsidise the project.

Crossword Puzzle

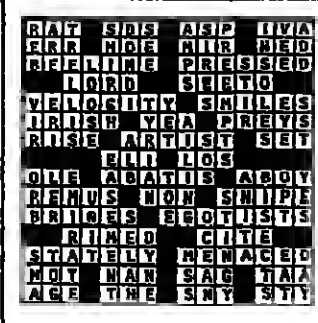


ACROSS

- 1 Far northern
- 5 Poplar
- 10 Weaving machine
- 14 Great Lake
- 15 "The Mysterious Island" author
- 16 Heroine of "Lohangrin"
- 17 Dyeing apparatus
- 18 Positive terminal
- 19 Approach
- 20 Long evening dresses
- 22 Publishing personnel
- 24 Cry of bacchanals
- 25 CXXVIII x II
- 26 Kingdom
- 29 Certain fishermen
- 33 Gives forth
- 34 Insensitive
- 37 Falsification
- 38 ——— majesty
- 39 Himalayan wild goats
- 40 ——— ranch
- 41 One's years
- 42 Sleep
- 43 Passover feature
- 44 Strong-scented Eurasian herb
- 46 Punters
- 47 Eight Ger.
- 49 Garment of India
- 50 Blind: 2 wds.
- 53 Cowards
- 57 Source
- 58 Medieval helmet
- 60 Heroic
- 61 Architectural base
- 62 Uninspired worker
- 63 Kidney: Comb. form
- 64 Head: Slang
- 65 Overfilled
- 66 Ooze

DOWN

- 1 Page
- 2 Jason's vessel
- 3 61 Across
- 4 Spread; diffuse
- 5 City on Catalina Island
- 6 Understanding
- 7 Ace
- 8 Over with
- 9 Unnecessary
- 10 Leguminous plant
- 11 Breadspread
- 12 Geological ridges
- 13 Red planet
- 21 Bird: Lat.
- 23 Currier and ———
- 26 Hold back
- 27 "The ——— Man"
- 28 Pinchpenny
- 30 Escape from
- 31 Fare
- 32 Sybils
- 34 Headgear
- 35 Greek letter
- 36 Timetable abbreviation
- 39 Blondes
- 40 Brings
- 42 Organizations: Abbr.
- 43 Rail
- 45 Wickerwork material
- 46 Separated
- 48 ——— firma
- 49 Play portion
- 50 Grouch
- 51 Top-notch
- 52 ——— bona
- 54 Sword
- 55 Baseball team
- 56 Caedmon, for one
- 59 Bon ———



Tonight's TV Features

SANDY DUNCAN:
Dream a Little

Sandy Duncan, stars as Sandy Stockton, a small town girl from the Midwestern United States, who is studying to be a teacher and acts in television commercials.

8:30 on channel 6

FAMILY AT WAR:

The Other Side of the Hill
Another chance to see this popular series about the Ashtons of Liverpool. It is January, 1941, and the family is celebrating New Year.



MCCOY
Double Take

The second episode of McCoy from the Mystery Movie series stars Tony Curtis, a multi-faceted performer and international favourite, who can detect a swindle with the greatest of ease and then deftly cash in on it for his own good. McCoy isn't a criminal, he may bend the rules but not break them. He's out to get the bad guys and get paid for his efforts.

Where to lunch and dine Today

CHINESE restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Ahliah School or CMS, tel. 8968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 a.m. to midnight.

SHAKHOU

Jebel Weibdeh - First Wings Hotel - Amman Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and a La Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. Kindly book your table.

SHAKHOU

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592 — Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. — restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries.

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KARNIG

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Horoscope Prepared especially for "JORDAN TIMES"

ARIES (March 21 - April 20). It is a proper day to make some personal adjustment in the interest of convenience or politics. Use your judgment in utilizing an early opportunity.

TAURUS (April 21 - May 21). This is the opportunity to be forgiving. You can get a story out of someone who is confined or in an outlying area.

GEMINI (May 22 - June 21). The influence of today gives you an edge where large-scale projects and schemes are concerned. A humanitarian venture should be followed up.

CANCER (June 22 - July 23). You may make meetings and business matters rather lengthy and boring. Try not to make vital decisions without consultation.

LEO (July 24 - Aug 23). News from abroad could be encouraging. Develop foreign or distant connections as judgement dictates.

VIRGO (Aug 24 - Sept 23). Partnership finance, may be impaired by poor judgement. Keep tabs on anyone from whom you may expect a bequest, or contribution.

LIBRA (Sept 24 - Oct 23). You may feel more emotional than usual. Try not to take important matters too lightly. Complacency could set in now.

SCORPIO (Oct 24 - Nov 22). You may feel temptations where diets are concerned. Don't go overboard on any health treatments. Hasty decisions could backfire.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov 23 - Dec 21). An opportunity to travel or getting something published or patented. Take note of doors or privileges that may open unexpectedly.

CAPRICORN (Dec 22 - Jan 20). The influence of today encourages aggressive and expansionistic projects related to your home or base of operations. Avoid extravagance and overconfidence.

AQUARIUS (Jan 21 - Feb 19). Events are seen through blue, so to speak. There is a tendency to listen without hearing.

PISCES (Feb 20 - March 20). Your judgement concerning routine matters should be double checked.

Television

CHANNEL 3 & 6:

- 10.00 Quran
- 10.20 Islamic figures
- 10.25 Count of Monte Cristo
- 10.48 Songs for children
- 11.15 Three Stooges
- 11.40 Religious programme
- 11.50 Gunsmoke
- 12.46 Arabic film
- 18.00 Programme review
- 18.05 Cartoons
- 18.30 Star Soccer
- 20.00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 3:

- 19.30 Religious programme
- 20.30 Arabic series
- 21.30 Arabic programme

CHANNEL 6:

- 19.30 News in Hebrew
- 19.45 Varieties
- 20.30 Sandy Duncan
- 21.00 Living Tomorrow
- 21.15 Family at War
- 22.00 News in English
- 22.15 McCoy (on both channels)

Prayer Times

- Fajr, 5.9
- Sunrise, 6.43
- Duhr, 11.46
- Asr, 2.26
- Maghreh, 4.48
- Ishaa, 6.9

Radio

(ON 856 KHZ)

- 7.00 Breakfast show.
- 7.30 News Bulletin
- 8.00 Pop International
- 8.30 Listener's choice
- 10.00 Sign off
- 12.00 Pop session (part I)
- 13.00 News Summary
- 13.03 Pop session (part II)
- 14.00 News Bulletin
- 14.10 Break for Music
- 14.30 Songs
- 15.00 Classical Music
- 15.30 Light Instrumentals
- 16.00 Old Favourites
- 16.30 Easy Listening
- 17.00 Studio one
- 18.00 News Summary
- 18.10 News Reports Round-up
- 18.30 Good vibrations
- 19.00 News Bulletin
- 19.10 Songs
- 19.30 Sign off.

Exchange

- U.S. Dollar 328-330
- Sterling 670-676
- D. Mark 126.6-127
- Fr. Franc 74.1-74.4
- Swiss Franc 126-127
- Saudi Rial 92.4-92.65
- Lebanese Pound 135.6-136.8
- Iraqi Dinar 908.6-911.2
- Syrian Pound 86.7-86.9
- Kuwaiti Dinar 1110.3-1118.5
- Egyptian Pound 455-456
- Libyan Dinar 680-690

Market Prices

- Tomatoes: 80-120
- Eggplant (large) 35-35
- Marrow (large): 80-80
- Marrow (small): 120-140
- Hot Pepper: 100-130
- Bell Pepper: 40-60
- String Beans: 130-160
- Spinach: 38-155
- Potatoes: 80-100
- Cocunut (pieces): 80-100
- Turnips: 80-100
- Carrotflower: 40-160
- Carrotflower: 40-60
- Apples (stark): 140-150
- Apples (double red) 180-200
- Lemon: 60-80
- Oranges: 35-60
- Oranges (navel) 90-100
- French Oranges: 50-70
- Grapefruit: 30-45
- Chestnut: 280-310
- Bananas 140-170
- Carrots (yellow): 40-50
- Carrots (black): 80-70
- Mandarines: 80-120
- Beets: 60-75
- Onions: 100-130
- Sweet potatoes: 60-75
- Garlic: 90-110
- Cabbage: 30-40

Amm. Airport

DEPARTURES:

- 6.50 Aqaba
- 7.00 Beirut
- 8.45 Beirut (M.E.A.)
- 10.00 Cairo
- 10.15 Kuwait (K.A.C.)
- 11.00 Kuwait
- 11.30 Cairo (E.A.)
- 4.45 Tabouk, Medina, Jeddah (Saudi)
- 7.00 Kuwait, Dhahran
- 7.30 Dubai, Karachi
- 8.30 Tehran
- 10.55 Doha, Muscat.

ARRIVALS:

- 8.30 Aqaba
- 9.30 Kuwait (K.A.C.)
- 9.30 Beirut
- 10.30 Cairo (E.A.)
- 1.50 Ohahrn, Riyad (Saudi)
- 4.10 Kuwait
- 4.15 Cairo
- 4.30 Paris
- 5.20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
- 6.30 Beirut (M.E.A.)

Tonight's Emergencies

DOCTORS:

Issa Haddad (51797)

To'meh Fanek (21588)

PHARMACIES:

Nassar (22791)

Jabal Hussein (38410)

Bushnak (30955)

TAXIS:

Jabal Amman

Rainbow (37249)

Asfour (23230)

Jabal Hussein

Ahman (36503)

Jabal Lurwibdeh

Ahl (21127)

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MERVAT AMIN,

MADHA KAMEL.

1.30 - 4.00 - 5.30 - 8.00

U.N. envoy off to Indonesia

LISBON, Jan. 8 (AFP). — Special United Nations envoy Vittorio Guicciardi left here for Indonesia Thursday afternoon to discuss the Timor crisis after conferring for several hours with Portuguese officials here.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's envoy told reporters he stopped in Lisbon to ask the Portuguese "what they can do to help solve the conflict."

Mr. Guicciardi said he will bring up the problem of Portuguese prisoners in Indonesia, but that was primarily a concern of the Red Cross.

Madrid strikes challenge new Juan Carlos regime

MADRID, Jan. 8 (R). — More than 14,000 Madrid factory workers went on strike Thursday as a wave of labour unrest here challenged the government of Spain's King Juan Carlos.

The workers lodged pay demands and voiced solidarity with Metro (underground railway) employees who began a strike three days ago.

The government is using troops to run two of the seven Metro lines, but there was traffic chaos in Madrid's streets Thursday as commuters struggled to reach work.

The factory workers struck in Getafe, centre of light engineering in the capital, and more than 2,000 of them locked themselves inside two local churches — a favoured technique of Spanish strikers.

About 4,000 of the Metro strikers were holding a mass meeting in another church, where they decided not to return to work without a 50 per cent pay rise backdated to last August.

Labour sources said they also appealed to the army chief of staff to withdraw the troops from the Metro.

The Metro workers are defying a threat to conscript them, so placing them under military discipline if they do not return to work.

Labour sources said that, in another development, Madrid construction workers' leaders were discussing calling a strike that would involve 150,000 men.

On the outskirts of Madrid, a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) multinational corporation, Standard Electric, was closed by a strike Thursday for the second day running. It employs 16,000 people in Madrid and sources said their leaders had ordered a week's strike to back pay demands.

Talks resume in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Jan. 7 (R). — Government and African nationalist leaders met here again Thursday in an attempt to negotiate a settlement of Rhodesia's future, delegates said after their three hours of discussion were constructive.

They gave no details but said another meeting would be held Friday. Discussions resumed here Wednesday between teams headed by Prime Minister Ian Smith and Mr. Joshua Nkomo, head of the internally based wing of Rhodesia's African National Council (ANC).

The talks are the first direct negotiations between the white government leaders of Rhodesia, where blacks outnumber whites by 20 to one, and African nationalist leaders, to try to agree on its constitutional future.

The conference, resumed after a first session launched it last December 15, has run into strong opposition from the other ANC faction led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, now living in neighbouring Zambia.

Khaddam returns home

(Continued from page one) presentative at the U.N. and gave him instructions dealing with the Security Council debate.

In Kuwait the newspaper 'Al Ra'i Al A'am' said Thursday that Syria intends to ask the Security Council, for the implementation of the U.N. General Assembly resolution supporting the Palestinians' rights to self determination and to return to their homeland.

The paper published what it called the full text of a joint Syrian Jordanian resolution which the two countries intend to submit to the Security Council when it starts its debate next Monday. The resolution includes the following five points:

- 1) Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.
- 2) Implementation of U.N. resolutions supporting the national rights of the Palestinian people, including self determination without any outside interference, the right of territorial sovereignty and the right to establish an independent state in their homeland.
- 3) Establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. In this connection the Security Council will meet immediately to start implementation of the previous two points to provide conditions and guarantees for such peace in accordance with the U.N. Charter and resolutions depending on it.
- 4) The Security Council will ask the U.N. Secretary General to take within a period of three months the measures to implement such a decision. After the three months period the Secretary General will submit a report about the results obtained.
- 5) The Security Council will meet during a period of six months to follow up its responsibility to implement the resolution.



IMPERIAL PROTEST. — A group of Iranian students raise clenched fists and wear masks with signs uncomplimentary to the Shah in Rome Wednesday. The protest, at the headquarters of the Italian Socialist Party, followed a hunger strike to protest death sentences passed on ten alleged revolutionaries in Iran last month. The students said they wore masks to stop Iranian police from identifying them. (AP wirephoto).

Ecuador cabinet resigns after transport strike

QUITO, Jan. 8 (R). — The entire cabinet of Ecuador has resigned to allow president Guillermo Rodriguez Lara to choose new Advisors General Bolivar Lopez, Secretary-General of the government, said Thursday.

He said the 11-man cabinet had resigned at the end of December and the nine military members had asked to be reassigned to military posts.

Iraq inaugurates north-south oil flow facilities

BASRAH, South Iraq, Jan. 8 (AFP). — The first consignment of crude oil from the Kirkuk oilfields in northern Iraq has been loaded by a tanker at the deep-sea terminal of FAO on the gulf, it was reported here Thursday.

The crude was pumped to FAO via Iraq's new 800 km "strategic" pipeline linking the northern oilfields and the Gulf area.

The pipeline, which cost \$250 million, was inaugurated on Dec. 27.

Chou En-lai dead

(Continued from page one) Republic was founded in 1949. He was Prime Minister from the start, and Foreign Minister until 1958.

During the turbulent years of the Cultural Revolution between 1966 and 1969 he strove to curb the excesses of the militant Red Guard and other youngsters encouraged to seek out "enemies of the people."



Chou En-lai

Beirut fighting

(Continued from page one) Right wing, mainly Christian, Phalangists said casualties for both sides Wednesday night included 20 or 25 dead. Left wing forces said they lost 13 dead and 19 wounded in Wednesday's offensive on Phalangist lines. No independent assessments were available.

Mediation efforts by the government failed, and the increase in sniper fire in the city centre was an ominous indication that the whole of Beirut could once again be engulfed in all-out warfare.

In Washington, the United States warned both Syria and Israel against intervening in Lebanon.

S. Africa set to pull out forces in Angola

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (Agencies) — U.S. officials said Thursday the White House had been told informally that South Africa was preparing to withdraw its troops from Angola.

But they have no details about the White House informant and said there had been no direct diplomatic contact from South Africa.

The officials were commenting on a report Wednesday by the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), which quoted diplomatic sources as saying Africa had told President Ford it would remove its troops and armour from Angola within 48 hours.

There are reported to be about 1,000 South African troops in Angola supporting Angolan groups fighting the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

A South African spokesman said the Washington embassy had received no indication of any change in its government's position that the troops would be withdrawn if there were guarantees about the safety of a hydroelectric plant in southern Angola.

The plant supplies power to neighbouring Southwest Africa (Namibia), which is administered by South Africa.

In Addis Ababa the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) emergency conference on Angola got under way Thursday with a warning to delegates from Ethiopian head of state Tefari Benti to avoid hasty decisions.

The current ministerial conference—a curtain-raiser to the heads of state summit meeting which opens on Saturday—is attended by delegates from the OAU's 46 member states.

President Idi Amin of Uganda—who is to chair the OAU summit meeting—was quoted by Uganda radio as saying that a "certain power" was sending a destroyer, guided missiles and sophisticated tanks to Angola.

The Radio quoted President Amin as saying the shipment was "a disaster for Angola in

particular and Africa at large" — U.S. officials said but did not identify the country involved.

His statement came after an American charge that the Soviet Union had moved a guided missile destroyer and a tank landing ship off the Angolan coast, but Moscow denied the allegations.

"There are no Soviet warships and no special movements off the Angolan shores," Tass News Agency said.

President Ford discussed the Angola question Thursday with his top defence and security advisers but there were no details of their talks.

Strike threat on West Bank

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JNA). — National Organizations throughout the occupied West Bank towns have threatened to declare a general strike and to stage demonstrations in solidarity with the Arab detainees in Israeli jails. Cables sent to the enemy defence minister demanded immediate release of the detainees.

New leadership in Norway takes over

OSLO, Jan. 8 (AFP). — Norwegian Prime Minister Trygve Bratteli told parliament Thursday his Labour party cabinet will resign Friday so that a younger man can take over.

Mr. Bratteli, 66, designated Labour's Parliamentary Leader Odvar Nordli, 48, as his successor.

Observers believed the move was intended to create a balance in the party's leadership between party chairman Reulf Steen, considered more leftist, and Mr. Nordli who is considered more conservative.

Mr. Nordli is expected to retain most of Mr. Bratteli's ministers, and to follow the same pro-western policy.

The decision for Mr. Nordli to replace Premier Bratteli was made at the Labour Party congress last September.

Early Roman election

(Continued from page one)

The crisis coincided with US press reports — dismissed by all parties here — that the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had paid Italian

Western Sahara

(Continued from page one)

towns handed over by the Spanish to the Moroccans and for "reinforcing the armed struggle" had been set up in the areas controlled by the Polisario Front.

Mr. Ziou said France was helping Mauritania, which is to partition the Sahara with Morocco after the final Spanish pullout by the end of February under an agreement reached with Spain last November.

From the Sahara, meanwhile, it was reported that Moroccan troops will take over Western Sahara's second town, Villa Cisneros, when Spanish forces quit the territory on Jan. 15, the Madrid paper Arriba said Thursday.

The paper, quoting a Spanish News Agency report, said Moroccan military convoys were already on their way to the town.

It said Morocco would take over Villa Cisneros in Mauritania's name. The report said Nouakchott did not have the military power needed to control the Saharan territory allocated to it under the joint administration agreement with Morocco.

politicians six million dollars last month to make sure the communists are kept from power.

But the fall Wednesday of Italy's 37th government since the collapse of fascism in 1943 looked like producing exactly the opposite effect.

The communists themselves would have preferred to have waited until next year for the elections, giving them time to consolidate the regional gains which put them in control of all of Italy's major cities.

The Christian Democrats would have preferred to wait in hopes of the economic situation improving.

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